

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

revised

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic St. Leonard's Plantation; St. Leonard's; Long Point
Patterson's Point; Point Farm

and/or common Patterson's Archeological District (PREFERRED)

2. Location

street & number Mackall Road (Maryland Route 265) not for publication

city, town Wallville ☒ vicinity of Mackall congressional district First

state Maryland code 24 county Calvert code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Jefferson Patterson

street & number Point Farm, Mackall Road

city, town St. Leonard ☐ vicinity of state Maryland 20685

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Calvert County Courthouse

street & number Main Street (MD 765)

city, town Prince Frederick state Maryland 20678

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1981 ☐ federal ☐ state ☒ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

Condition		Check one	Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	X original site
good	ruins	X altered	moved date
fair	X unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Patterson Archeological District contains within its 512 acres a representative sample of a range of archeological sites characteristic of both upland and lowland utilization of the Chesapeake Bay tidewater region during the prehistoric and historic periods. Ranging in elevation from sea level to 110 feet, the District is strategically located at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek, the largest tributary of the tidal portions of the Patuxent River (Figure 1). The district has approximately 9000 feet of frontage on the Patuxent River and approximately 3000 feet frontage on St. Leonard's Creek with marsh areas and streams providing access to the bluffs overlooking the shorelines. The ideal environmental setting was apparently attractive to a variety of people during both the prehistoric and historic periods as evidenced by the 43 archeological sites documented within the district during an archeological survey in 1981 (Clark and Smolek). Many of the sites are associated with significant historic events or people, while the standing structures were altered or constructed under the guidance of the 20th century diplomat, Mr. Jefferson Patterson. Description of the 43 archeological sites and 31 standing structures of merit will proceed in chronological order beginning with the Indian occupation. Individual archeological site attributes are provided in Table 1. A total of 35 prehistoric archeological sites spanning the period from 7500 B.C. to contact have been located, and additional sites are expected to be present in the wooded portions of the property not surveyed (Figures 1-4). In addition, 18 historic archeological sites have been found (many of which overlap the location of the prehistoric sites) which date from 1640 A.D. to the present. While modern plowing has disturbed the upper layers of many sites, in situ prehistoric shell middens and storage pits as well as in situ historic house foundations, privy pits, and wells have been documented at various of the sites (Table 1). Thus, the sites on the property contain both vertical and horizontal deposits which were useful in determining the extent and the nature of the prehistoric and historic occupations. The 31 standing structures on the property include three clusters of buildings conceived and constructed by the Pattersons since the 1930's (Main House, Farm Manager House, and Hill-top House complexes) as well as two late 19th century structures which have been modified during the 20th century (Asbury House and King Reach House). The specific time period and characteristics of each archeological site are provided in summary form in Table 1, while the standing structures are described individually following the archeological site description. The nature of the archeological sites are described in more general terms beginning with the Early Archaic Period.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Patterson Archeological District contains within its 512 acres a representative sample of a range of archeological sites characteristic of both upland and lowland utilization of the Chesapeake Bay tidewater region during the prehistoric and historic periods. Ranging in elevation from sea level to 110 feet, the District is strategically located at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek, the largest tributary of the tidal portions of the Patuxent River (Figure 1). The district has approximately 9000 feet of frontage on the Patuxent River and approximately 3000 feet frontage on St. Leonard's Creek with marsh areas and streams providing access to the bluffs overlooking the shorelines. The ideal environmental setting was apparently attractive to a variety of people during both the prehistoric and historic periods as evidenced by the 43 archeological sites documented within the district during an archeological survey in 1981 (Clark and Smolek). Many of the sites are associated with significant historic events or people, while the standing structures were altered or constructed under the guidance of the 20th century diplomat, Mr. Jefferson Patterson. Description of the 43 archeological sites and 31 standing structures of merit will proceed in chronological order beginning with the Indian occupation. Individual archeological site attributes are provided in Table 1.

A total of 35 prehistoric sites spanning the period from 7500 B.C. to contact have been located, and additional sites are expected to be present in the wooded portions of the property not surveyed (Figures 1-4). Continued use of this property as farmland has preserved most sites in a relatively undisturbed condition. While modern plowing has disturbed the upper layers of many sites, in situ shell middens and storage pits have been documented at various of the sites (Table 1). Thus the sites on the property contain both vertical and horizontal deposits which were useful in determining the extent and nature of prehistoric occupation. The specific time period and characteristics of each site are provided in summary form in Table 1. The criteria used to rank site significance precedes Table 1. The nature of these sites is discussed in more general terms beginning with the Early Archaic period.

Early Archaic period sites (7500 - 6000 B.C.) are relatively rare in the lower Patuxent due largely to loss of sites as a result of substantial rises in sea level since this period (Steponaitis 1980:20). But the Patterson property revealed four sites containing Kirk Corner Notched points characteristic of this period (Figure 4: 18 CV 17S, 18 CV 65, 18 CV 83, and 18 CV 84). The discovery of a Kirk point from the beach adjacent to site 18 CV 65 suggests that in situ Early Archaic deposits may survive in the uneroded portion of the site. These sites would have been well removed from the estuarine Patuxent when occupied and probably represent utilization of the riverine and interior upland resources of the region.

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The Middle Archaic period sites (6000 B.C. - 4000 B.C.) have also been mostly lost to sea level rise, but sites 18 CV 71 and 18 CV 65 revealed projectile points diagnostic of the three phases of this period (Table 1). Again, these sites would have been located along small interior streams and probably represent limited hunting and gathering activities in the lowland areas.

The Late Archaic period (4000 - 1000 B.C.) represented a period of continued increase in population, which is reflected by the increase of sites of this period in the Patterson District and elsewhere (Steponaitis 1980:24). Sea level decreased toward the end of this period, but the sites discovered in the Patterson District again indicate riverine and upland exploitation. Site 18 CV 65 yielded a variety of Holmes and Savannah River points suggesting occupation of more intense duration (Table 1). Evidence of at least limited utilization is suggested by the recovery of Savannah River, Piscataway, and Brewerton Points from sites 18 CV 71, 18 CV 77, 18 CV 84, and 18 CV 65. While no direct association of shell remains can be ascertained from the data of the Patterson survey, sites of the Savannah River phase have been reported associated with shell in the Potomac River Valley and may be found at the Patterson District (Steve Potter 1980: personal communication).

Increased site survival as well as population increases may be reflected by the presence of seven sites dating to the Early Woodland period (1000 B.C. - 500 B.C.). Sites 18 CV 17N, 18 CV 17S, 18 CV 65, 18 CV 70, 18 CV 81, and 18 CV 83 yielded pottery of the Accokeek Cord Impressed type (800 - 500 B.C.). The associated Calvert Stemmed points were also found at sites 18 CV 65 and 18 CV 69 (Figure 4 and Table 1). Six of these sites were associated with varying amounts of shell which is probably associated with the Early Woodland or later occupations. Located mostly in the lowland areas, the sites may represent the first surviving evidence of estuarine oriented occupations which have survived on the property. As these are the only Early Woodland period sites reported in the lowlands south of Battle Creek, many sites of this period have probably been lost to rising sea level (Steponaitis 1980:29).

During the Middle Woodland period (500 B.C. - 900 A.D.), the Patterson District area was occupied during both the Pope's Creek and Selby Bay phases (Clark and Smolek 1981:29). Site 18 CV 65 yielded both Pope's Creek pottery and a Rossville point. The high density of shell at this site is attributed in part to this occupation. An isolated Rossville point was recovered from 18 CV 84. The subsequent Selby Bay phase is represented by the discovery of Selby Bay points or Mockley pottery at shell midden sites 18 CV 17N, 18 CV 65, 18 CV 70, 18 CV 76, and 18 CV 98 (Figure 4 and Table 1). These shell fields are extensive and dense and produced an increase of meta-rhyolite debitage (Figure 5). In addition, site 18 CV 65 yielded a cache of three green jasper blades. In situ shell deposits at site 18 CV 65 and 18 CV 17N, as well as the possible presence of a house pattern at 18 CV 98 (shell 20 foot circle), were noted during the 1981 survey (Clark and Smolek 1981).

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Twenty of the sites discovered in 1981 yielded artifacts diagnostic of the Late Woodland period (900-1600 A.D.). Too numerous to list (see Table 1 instead), these sites demonstrate the development of hamlet communities along the tidal Patuxent and the exploitation of a variety of lowland and upland habitats from these base camps. Site 18 CV 17N and 18 CV 96 both contained Late Woodland period storage pits eroding out of the bank. All of these sites were defined based on the presence of shell, Townsend series ceramics and triangular projectile points. Various in situ shell lenses noted along the wooded shoreline of St. Leonard Creek may also date to the Late Woodland period (Figures 4 and Table 1).

At least one of these Late Woodland sites (18 CV 17N or 18 CV 17S) along the shoreline of the Patuxent may be the Indian village of Quomocac as first reported by John Smith. Two early 18th century historic sites, 18 CV 83 and 18 CV 84 also yielded a blue trade bead and Potomac Creek pottery, which indicates possible trade between the Anglo-American occupants of the sites with the Piscataway or related tribes on the Potomac River.

Turning to the Colonial period (1608-1781), site 18 CV 83 and site 18 CV 84 both produced artifacts dating to the period between 1630-1660 (Clark and Smolek 1981). This was the period when Governor Stone, the third proprietary governor of Maryland and the first protestant governor was given ownership of the property by Lord Baltimore. Stone was governor when the Act of Toleration of 1649 was enacted. But he probably did not live on the property, although the sites attest to the occupation of the property by at least tenants. These sites yielded no brick remains, a light scatter of artifacts, and a lighter scatter of shell - suggesting possible post-in-the-ground architecture (Figure 6).

Six other sites dating to the 17th century were also discovered. By 1663, the land was conveyed to Richard Smith, the first Attorney General of Maryland and the first resident to be documented as living on the property (Stein 1960). This period also witnesses an increase in occupation of the site as attributed by the archeological sites discovered. The Herrmann site (18 CV 79) may be the house site of Richard Smith. The site contains numerous 17th century artifacts which span the period from the middle of the 17th to the early 18th century. The surface distribution of brick and shell suggests a main house surrounded by various outbuildings (Figure 7). The Rhenish blue and grey stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, and other ceramics recovered indicate an above average standard of living involving obtainment of goods from local potters as well as from Europe. Sites of lesser economic status and possibly relating to tenants of the Smith family include the Spring site (18 CV 77) and the Leroy site (18 CV 73). These sites also yielded a very light scatter of oyster shell and a low density of 17th century ceramics. Control surface collection of site 18 CV 77 revealed intrasite variation in the distribution of various artifact categories (Figure 8).

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By the end of the 17th century and into the 18th century, a substantial house was constructed overlooking Peterson Point (18 CV 91). The house was made of brick (based on the high density of brick) and was probably built either for Richard Smith, Jr., Surveyor General of Maryland, or his son, Walter Smith. Given the artifact distribution and the status of the plantation as one of the largest in the early 18th century (Stein 1960), it was probably a substantial house. The variety of ceramics suggests again a high economic status. Major Walter Smith became a prominent civil and military leader in Calvert County, and at his death in 1754 the property passed to his nephew, Walter Smith. Walter Smith's daughter, Margaret Mackall Smith, married Zachary Taylor who later became the President of the United States. Whether the Smiths continued to live at site 18 CV 91 throughout the 18th century could not be determined. It is possible that the later 18th century occupation may be located elsewhere on the property.

The War of 1812 found the estate still in the ownership of the Smiths. The American flotilla, under the command of Commodore Joshua Barney, was trapped in St. Leonard Creek by a superior British fleet. The first battle of St. Leonard Creek ended in a draw, but during the second Battle of Leonard Creek, Commodore Barney with the aid of defenses erected on the Patterson estate area, successfully attacked the British, breaking their blockade (Shomette 1981). One of the gun batteries constructed in the night preceding the successful battle was located during the 1981 survey (18 CV 93A). Constructed on June 25, 1814, the battery was abandoned prior to the start of the battle and a second position was occupied behind a hill now located north of the Patterson Mansion (18 CV 93B). Site 18 CV 93A was located in 1981 as an area of dead grass which when test pitted revealed a gravel filled, disturbed pit surrounded by undisturbed soil surfaces. The site of 18 CV 93B has not been confirmed archeologically but is suggested by detailed accounts of the 1814 battle (Shomette 1981).

Following the War of 1812, activities within the district apparently returned to farming, but sites of this period have not been found. The 1823-24 nautical chart of the mouth of the Patuxent River shows the location of a house on the upland, eastern portion of the property adjacent to Mackall Road, but the location of this site has not yet been confirmed archeologically. Another house is shown on the northern end of the property which was owned by a Patterson.

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The late 19th, early 20th century sites found during the 1981 survey include site 18 CV 68 which is still standing (Asbury House), site 18 CV 86 which was apparently torn down in the 1930's, and site 18 CV 72 which may have served a secondary use as a barn before being torn down in the 1950's (Table 1). These sites contain evidence of privies, wells, and foundations, as well as a range of artifacts typical of the material culture resulting from the industrial revolution. Other structures which possibly date from the end of the 19th century include the King Reach House (Ct-654) and the Farm Manager House (Ct-783-A). These sites provide continuity in the archeological record until and after the time when the property was purchased in 1932 by the Honorable Jefferson Patterson, Ambassador to Uruguay from 1956 to 1958 during the Eisenhower Administration.

The remainder of the present buildings in the district were commissioned by Mr. Patterson who engaged the services of Gertrude Sawyer, an architect in Washington, D.C. Ms. Sawyer designed the Mansion House and farm buildings. These structures served as a residence and operating farm for Mr. Patterson during his 37-year public service career during which he served in Peking, Bogota, Constantinople, Oslo, Berlin, Lima, Brussels, and Cairo. In 1940, Mr. Patterson married the former Mary Marvin Breckinridge, who was a war correspondent and broadcaster for CBS with Edward R. Murrow in London and on the continent of Europe during 1939 and 1940. Approximately 28 structures stand on the property. Most of these buildings were erected in the 1930's as part of a working farm and were designed with the overall concept of the farm operation, its location, and its situation as the guiding force for placement and orientation of each individual structure.

Listed below are the buildings erected for the Pattersons. These buildings do not contribute to the significance of the archeological district.

Main House 755-A

"~~POINT FARM~~" (CT-~~781-A~~) was designed in 1932 and completed in 1934 by Ms. Sawyer for Mr. Patterson on the site of a former house (Peterson's) which was demolished for this construction (the archeological status of the former house remains has yet to be determined). This Tidewater Maryland style home was executed in an "L" shaped plan, using handmade brick laid in English bond. The design has six asymmetrical bays facing south with three simple frame dormers placed symmetrically in the gabled slate roof. The elevation facing north has five symmetrical bays in three stories surrounding a central doorway, with three dormers arranged symmetrically about that axis. A classical arched motif accentuates the north entrance porch, and the south entrance is highlighted by its pedimented classical motif. The rest of the house is carried out in keeping with these designs. One end (west) chimney and one central chimney complete the main house composition as seen from the south and north. On the west end is a half screened, half brick porch, offset from the main east-west axis, one and a half stories, with a circular fanlight in the gable end, which is wood siding from the

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eave line to the ridge. The eastern part of the "L" has two stories, with two large bays and dormers facing west. The east elevation of this wing contains two gable ends asymmetrically placed and surrounding three bays, all in two stories. Notable in this elevation is the absence of the dormers which characterize the remainder of the design. Related to this residence are two other structures, as shown on Figure 10.

^{755-B}
"THE GARAGE/PUMPHOUSE" (CT-~~781-B~~), designed in 1932 by Ms. Sawyer, was constructed to complete the "L" of the main house at the northeastern end. It was built for storage and to house the main well pumps for the residence.

^{755-C}
"THE BEACH HOUSE" (CT-~~782~~) is similar in design and detail to the Bath House, was designed by Ms. Sawyer (1933) and was completed before the main house. Located at the very tip of Peterson's Point at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek, this "frontier" style one story frame structure is most notable for the asymmetrically-shouldered brick chimney on its west end.

^{755-D}
"THE FARM MANAGER'S HOUSE" (CT-~~783-A~~) may predate the era of Mr. Patterson's development of the property, but was certainly adapted for use by Sawyer in the 1930's. Also "L"-shaped in plan, this one-and-a-half story frame structure is a part of Ms. Sawyer's carefully designed farm complex (Figure 11). The house has three equal bays in front (west) and back (east), and has a single outside chimney on the south elevation. Included with this structure are the square smokehouse attached to the rear by a screen porch, and the similar pumphouse, both with their distinctive pyramidal roofs. The Farm Manager's House has a curved roof projection over the front porch section. In addition to this structure, the complex includes all of the following structures designed as a unit with the house.

^{755-E}
"THE CHICKEN HOUSE" (CT-~~783-B~~), a one story structure with a gable roof, accentuated by the two small belvedere roof vents, and a cross-gable extending forward from the central axis, all in wood frame.

^{755-F}
"THE MACHINE SHOP" (CT-~~783-C~~), a one story frame structure, with a reverse gable roof at the western end, detailed similarly to the Chicken House, but without the belvederes. (Non-contributing.)

^{755-G}
"TOBACCO BARN NUMBER ONE" (CT-~~783-D~~), one of five such tobacco barns on the property, the barn is executed in timber with a central gable roof surrounded by a continuous shed roof in different pitch. The natural timber of the siding is complemented by the cedar shingle roof.

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^{755-H}
"THE SHED" (CT-~~783-E~~) (No photograph possible because of overgrowth), is a rectangular pavilion with low knee walls enclosing the well opening, and four posts supporting a gabled roof. This structure is located just south of Tobacco Barn No. 1 and was used to store manure

^{755-I}
"THE DAIRY BARN" (CT-~~783-F~~), designed by Ms. Sawyer in 1932 as shown by the date plaque in the front (west) elevation. This structure forms a sub-complex with the Chicken House and the Granary on the south, and is notable for its large central hall of 1-1/2 stories and two frame wings with four bays each with 6/6 windows and smaller vents at the eaves. The roof of each wing has a large belvedere vent with a wrought iron "cow" and "horse" weathervane atop each. The south wing has a catslide roof at the rear, and the front central hall gable axis bisects the axis of the wings. This building is one of Ms. Sawyer's best farm building designs.

^{755-J}
"THE GRANARY" (CT-~~783-G~~), completes the buildings in the Farm Manager's House complex. This structure is designed to reflect the scale and size and details of the Chicken House on the north side of the Dairy Barn, and is a one story gable roofed structure with two symmetrically-placed belvedere vents. The Granary was also designed by Ms. Sawyer in 1932. In the front (north) elevation are three centrally-placed segmental-arched opening.

^{755-K}
"THE STEER BARN" (CT-~~784-A~~) was designed by Ms. Sawyer in 1933. Constructed of naturally-weathered wood in an intricate post-and-beam structure with gabled cedar shake roof, this large structure has an offset "U"-shaped plan with a southerly court of concrete for staging cattle in preparation to stalling them. The two southern wings are capped with the usual belvedere vents, and the main north side of the barn also has two belvedere vents and a wrought iron "steer" weathervane in the center.

^{755-L}
"THE BRICK SHOW BARN" (CT-~~784-B~~), nearby and east of the Steer Barn, was the last farmbuilding addition by Ms. Sawyer (1955). This long rectangular building also has the central reversed gable roof axis, and is notable for its pure axial symmetry. It is built in common bond brickwork, with cedar shake gable roof, accentuated by the belvedere vents located toward each end.

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"THE HILLTOP HOUSE" (^{755-M}CT-~~785-A~~), was designed in 1937 by Ms. Sawyer as a part of a complex of buildings (including barns and one tobacco barn), in response to the rapidly expanding farm operation at Point Farm (Figure 12). The 2-1/2 story frame structure resembles the Farm Manager's residence, but has several variations. The three equal bays are marked by the three dormers in the front (west) elevation while the rear (east) side only has two dormers. The smokehouse has the same pyramidal roof, but the chicken house, also separate, is a smaller and unrelated version of the previous Chicken House. The rear elevation of the Hilltop House also has a small screened porch which serves as an entrance to the kitchen.

"THE OLD SHOW BARN" (^{755-N}CT-~~785-B~~) is a simple rectangular wood frame structure with a shed roof section of variable pitch on the south side, and is a gable-ended structure with a central axis immediately behind the Hilltop House. The Show Barn was used to display the Patterson's livestock until the new one was built in 1935.

"TOBACCO BARN NUMBER TWO" (^{755-O}CT-~~785-C~~) is really two barns in one, with an addition to an older barn likely in 1937, indicated by the larger width and broken roofline. This barn has the traditional slat-sided ventilation system for curing tobacco, with a longitudinal tractorway through its center. The simple gable roof breaks at the midpoint, reflecting the addition to a smaller earlier barn.

"THE KINGS REACH HOUSE" (CT-655) was probably a 19th century structure in the two-story central portion. The four-bay central portion has end fireplaces with small single flue chimneys and a gabled front porch facing west. The additions of a screened porch on the south side and a utility room and bedroom in two stories on the north complete the composition of this structure.

"TOBACCO BARN NUMBERS THREE, FOUR, AND FIVE" (^{755-P}CT-~~785-A, B, and C~~) are simple post-and-beam structures, reflecting excellent examples of Maryland's agricultural architectural vernacular. Built in the 1940's in response to the increasing success of the farming enterprise of Point Farm, they do not relate to other specific complexes of historic structures.

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"THE ASBURY HOUSE" (CT-654) was allegedly built in 1914 but is clearly shown on the 1902 Geology Map of Calvert County. Based on its late Victorian architectural styling, the house probably dates from the late 19th century. A 2-1/2 story structure, adjacent to the shore of the Patuxent River, it is characterized by the one-story "wraparound" shed roof covering a screened porch on the south and west facades, by the projecting two story turret-roofed section near the southeast corner, and by a pseudo-Venetian window in the third story gable end of the west elevation. (Contributing.)

755-Q

"THE GARDENER'S COTTAGE" (CT-~~781-D~~) designed and built in 1945, was a later commission to Gertrude Sawyer by the Pattersons. This frame structure was added to several times, including a one story wing, (1950's), and later still, a connection to the garage, (1950's). The original section emulates the other designs on the farm, but is detracted from by the additions.

755-R

"THE GARAGE" (CT-~~781-E~~), is part of the "The Gardener's Cottage" as described above. A one story frame garage with attic storage space under a simple hip roof construction. The detailing of this structure, which accommodates two vehicles, is very close to some of the other farm structures on the site.

755-S

"THE GREENHOUSE" (CT-~~781-F~~) designed in 1945 of metal and glass and built to Ms. Sawyer's specifications, is a very simple knee-walled, 8' by 17' structure which serves as a greenhouse for houseplants and seedlings for the kitchen and formal gardens of the Main House.

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Within five years of the founding of Maryland, Governor William Stone, the third Lord Baltimore of Maryland was granted the property. Although Governor Stone did not live on the land, his tenants or indentured servants apparently did, as evidenced by the discovery of two sites dating to the 1640 to 1660 period (18 CV 84 and 18 CV 102). The first Attorney General of Maryland, Richard Smith, was also the first owner to live on the property (Stein 1960). His probable house site, 18 CV 79, contains a rich diversity of high status artifacts which will make a useful contrast when compared to the possible indentured servant, or tenant sites, which were also discovered on the property (Table 1: 18 CV 77, 18 CV 83, and 18 CV 92). In addition to the original house site of the Smith family, the apparent subsequent house site of the Smith family at Peterson Point (18 CV 91) was the probable home of Richard Smith, Jr., Surveyor General of Maryland in the 1680's. The 17th century sites represent the highest density of 17th century sites in Maryland recorded to date outside of St. Mary's City, and as such offer a rich area for future research about status differences and lifeways during the evolution of the 17th century frontier society (Figure 14).

The property continued to play a prominent part in the state and national history in the 18th and 19th centuries as the birthplace of Margaret Mackall Smith, wife of Zachary Taylor, 12th President of the United States, and as the location of the Battle of St. Leonard's Creek (Shomette 1981). The Battle of St. Leonard's Creek represented the successful breaking of the British blockade by Commodore Barney's small flotilla during the War of 1812. The gun emplacements constructed during the battle (18 CV 93A and 18 CV 93B) are the only remaining land based sites associated with this historic battle. The Battle of St. Leonard's Creek was the major victory of the entire campaign which terminated with the burning of Washington, D.C.

Following the devastating War of 1812, the area of the district continued to be farmed up to the present. While early 19th century house sites have not been found, late 19th through 20th century house sites have been documented and provide archeological continuity to the present generation. The construction of a complex of high style architecture farm buildings and a mansion by the prominent public servant, Jefferson Patterson, has created a scenic farm which represents the culmination of 10,000 years of human occupation.

With only 26% of the property intensively surveyed, the full archeological potential of the property has yet to be realized; however, the sufficient sample of 45 sites discovered indicates that the district represents a collection of a wide range of well preserved and significant archeological

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sites of value to present and future investigation. Both riverine and estuarine oriented prehistoric sites in upland and lowland settings have been documented, as well as historic sites which reflect the shift from an orientation toward water transportation to interior road transportation. In addition to the representative sample of prehistoric and historic sites in the interior and marine portions of the district, the property contains a number of sites associated with historically prominent persons and with historically significant events as discussed above. Such a rich variety of resources spanning 10,000 years of Maryland history and prehistory provide a tremendous research potential for studies of demographic, subsistence, settlement, environmental change, political change, and agricultural development in the Chesapeake Bay region.

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Patterson Archeological District
 Calvert County
 Maryland

Table 1: Site Significance Ranking Criteria

The research, historic, and interpretive value of the 43 archeological sites discovered differs according to the nature of the deposits and their association with historical events and people. Much more research, both in the fields and in the documents, will be necessary before direct associations between specific archeological sites and specific historical figures can be conclusively demonstrated. The research value of the sites can be ascertained from the available data. Taken together, all of the sites should be found to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as an archeological and historical district; however, for both management and research purposes, the sites have been placed in one of four levels of significance. The number of high and very high significant sites simply reflects the unexpected presence of such sites on the property. The significance of each site is provided in Table 1. The four rating systems were defined as follows:

- Very High: A site of tremendous historic and research value containing archeological deposits which can contribute substantially to knowledge or appreciation of our inherited past.
- High: A site of substantial historic research value containing archeological deposits which can contribute to various research questions and represents an excellent example of a specific type of site.
- Moderate: A site of moderate historic and research value which can contribute to specific research questions but whose deposits are not as undisturbed, important, or informative as other known sites of a similar type.
- Low: A site of limited historic or research value which can contribute to specific research questions but which otherwise has little to offer to potential advancements in knowledge.

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME	TYPE OF SITE	PERIOD OF OCCUPATION	DATE RANGE	DIMENSION	UNDISTURBED FEATURES	STRESSSES	SIGNIFICANCE	RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS
18 CV 16	Patterson I	shell midden village	Prehistoric	- - -	300 x 300	probable shell lenses	moderate shoreline erosion, deep plowing	high	control surface test pits along cliff, soil samples
18 CV 17 North	Patterson II	shell midden village	Early Archaic II Late Archaic III Selby Bay Little Round Bay Sullivan Cove	2200-6000 BC 2200-1900 BC 200-800 AD 800-1350 AD 1350-1600 AD	600 x 120	shell lenses, storage pits, post mold	moderate shoreline erosion, deep plowing	very high	control surface excavate pits test pits along cliff, monitor beach
18 CV 17 South	Wellville	shell midden village	Archaic Selby Bay Little Round Bay Sullivan Cove	750-600 BC 200-800 AD 800-1350 AD 1350-1600 AD	300 x 300	shell lenses, probable storage pits	slight shoreline erosion, garden, cultivation	high	systematic shovel test pitting and soil sampling
18 CV 65	Patterson I	shell midden village	Early Archaic II Middle Archaic I Middle Archaic III Late Archaic II Late Archaic III Archaic Popea Creek Selby Bay Well Island Little Round Bay Sullivan Cove	2200-6000 BC 6000-5000 BC 6200-6000 BC 3000-2200 BC 2200-1900 BC 750-600 BC 600 BC-200 AD 200-800 AD 500-800 AD 800-1350 AD 1350-1600 AD	400 x 300	shell lenses, probable storage pits	moderate shoreline erosion, deep plowing	very high	control surface excavate storage shell lenses, monitor beach, test pits along cliff
18 CV 66	Patterson II	shell midden hamlet	Late Woodland	800-1600 AD	100 x 75	probable shell lenses and storage pits	moderate shoreline erosion, deep plowing	high	control surface test pits along cliff, monitor beach
18 CV 67	Ambury Shell	shell midden hamlet	Prehistoric	--	25 x 7	shell lenses	moderate shoreline erosion, road disturbed	low	test pits along exposed cliff
18 CV 68	Ambury Shell	shell midden hamlet	Prehistoric Modern	-- 1880?-present	250 x 200	probable shell lenses and pits historic well road activities along probable	slight shoreline erosion, line erosion, garden, road	potentially high	excavate test pits & monitor erosion, monitor beach

Table 1: Summary of historic and prehistoric sites; Patterson Archeological District.

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME	TYPE OF SITE	PERIOD OF OCCUPATION	DATE RANGE	DIMENSION	UNDISCOVERED DEPOSITS	STRESSES	SIGNIFICANCE	FUTURE RESEARCH NEEDS
18 Cv 69	Wayne's Hope	shell midden hamlet	Accokeek	750-600 BC	120 x 90	probably none	very deep plowing.	low	control surface, test pitting.
18 Cv 70	Patterson Cove	shell midden hamlets and village	Accokeek Selby Bay Little Round Bay Sullivan Cove	750-600 BC 200-800 AD 800-1350 AD 1350-1600 AD	1300 x 240	shell storage pits, shell lenses	very deep plowing, slight slope wash	very high	control surface, excavate shell pits, soil sampling.
18 Cv 71	Patterson Lake	transient/extra-river lowland camp	Middle Archaic II Late Archaic IV Sullivan Cove	5000-4200 BC 1900-1700 BC 1350-1600 AD	360 x 150	none	deep plowing, slight slope wash	low	control surface
18 Cv 72	Reverly	tenant farmer house	modern	1860-1950s	360 x 360	privy pits, foundations, probable wells	deep plowing	moderate	control surface, intermittent inter-view, test privies.
18 Cv 73	LeRoy	shell pits	Late Colonial	1675-1725	120 x 120	shell pits	deep plowing	moderate	control surface, excavate shell pits
18 Cv 74	Double Barn	tenant house and out buildings	modern	1900?-present	apx. 120x120	unknown	deep plowing	low	control surface, informant interview historic research
18 Cv 75	Jeanette Fox	shell midden village	Selby Bay Late Woodland	200-800 AD 800-1600 AD	300 x 200	shell lenses	rapid shore-line erosion, deep plowing	high	control surface, test pits along cliff, monitor beach.
18 Cv 76	Lane Brown	shell midden village	Selby Bay Late Woodland	200-800 AD 800-1600 AD	180 x 210	shell lenses	deep plowing, slight slope wash	high	control surface, test pits in woods and fields.
18 Cv 77	Spring	farmstead	Early Colonial	1650-1680	140 x 150	probably house foundations	deep plowing, slight slope wash.	very high	control surface of entire site, soil sampling, test pits.

Table 1 (Continued)

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME	TYPE OF SITE	PERIOD OF OCCUPATION	DATE RANGE	DIMENSION	UNDISTURBED DEPOSITS	STRESSES	SIGNIFICANCE	FUTURE RESEARCH DESIRS
18 Cv 76	Smolek	transient low-land camp	Late Archaic IV	1800-1700 BC	90 x 90	none	deep plowing	low	control surface
18 Cv 79	Herrmann	attractive low-land camp, farmstead with outbuildings	Late Woodland Early Colonial	800-1600 AD 1675-1725 AD	440 x 150	shell pit, probable house & outbuilding foundation	deep plowing	very high	control surface, excavate shell pit, soil sampling test pits.
18 Cv 80	White's	attractive low-land camp, outbuilding	Little Round Bay Sullivan Cove Pre-Civil War	800-1350 AD 1350-1600 AD	360 x 360	possible outbuilding foundation and Indian storage pits	deep plowing	moderate	control surface, shovel test pits in woods.
18 Cv 81	McC Mike	Shell Hidden hamlet	Archaic Late Woodland	750-600 BC 800-1600 AD	150 x 90	possible shell lenses	deep plowing	moderate, potentially high	control surface, shovel test pits in woods.
18 Cv 82	Denny's	lowland transient camp	Sullivan Cove	1350-1600 AD	360 x 210	none	deep plowing, moderate slope wash	low	control surface
18 Cv 83	King Ranch	lowland attractive camp, farmstead.	Early Archaic II Archaic Little Round Bay Sullivan Cove Indian Point Middle Colonial	7200-6700 BC 750-600 BC 800-1350 AD 1350-1600 AD 1600-1710 AD 1675-1725 AD	400 x 325	shell pits, probable house foundations	deep plowing, slight slope wash	very high	control surface, soil sample, shell pit excavations, test pits.
18 Cv 84	King's Crutch	lowland attractive & hamlet camp, farmstead	Early Archaic II Pope Creek Late Woodland Indian Point Early Colonial	7200-6900 BC 600 BC-200 AD 800-1600 AD 1600-1710 AD 1640-1560 AD	400 x 300	shell pit, probable house foundation.	deep plowing, slight slope wash	very high	control surface, soil sample, shell pit excavations, test pits
18 Cv 85	Dry Lake	lowland transient camp and path outbuilding	Prehistoric Early Colonial	-- 1640-1660?	120 x 90	possible outbuilding foundation	deep plowing road.	high if outbuilding foundation, otherwise low	control surface, soil sample

Table 1 (Continued)

STATE OF MARYLAND
CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME	TYPE OF SITE	PERIOD OF OCCUPATION	DATE RANGE	DIMENSION	UNDISTURBED DEPOSITS	STRESSORS	SIGNIFICANCE	FUTURE RESEARCH
18 Cv 86	Fowle	tenant farmer house	modern	1870?-1930a?	120 x 120	house foundation well	none	low	Informant interview, document research
18 Cv 87	Patterson Marsh	shell midden village	Late Woodland	800-1600 AD	330 x 90	shell lenses	deep plowing, moderate slope wash	high	control surface, test pit in woods & field
18 Cv 88	Tiny	lowland extractive camp, farmstead?	Prehistoric Colonial	-- --	90 x 65	possible house foundations	deep plowing	high	control surface, soil sample, test pit
18 Cv 89	Bluff	shell midden village	Late Woodland	800-1600 AD	360 x 90	shell lenses, possible stone age pit	deep plowing, slightly eroding shoreline	very high	control surface, test pit along cliff, monitor bench.
18 Cv 90	Gully	shell midden hamlet	Prehistoric	--	40 x 40	possible shell lenses	deep plowing, slightly eroding shoreline.	moderate	control surface, test pit along cliff, monitor bench.
18 Cv 91	Peterson	lowland extractive camp, plantation house	Late Archaic Middle Colonial	4000-1000 BC 1675-1725 AD	360 x 300	brick foundation, probable ceiling & outbuildings	deep plowing, slight along wash and shore line erosion	very high	control surface, soil sample, test pits, monitor bench
18 Cv 92	Final	farmstead	Colonial	1675-1725	200 x 7	possible foundations	deep plowing	potentially high	control surface, shovel test
18 Cv 93a	Barney's Battery	Cannon in place-ment	War of 1812	June 25-26, 1814	30 x 15	gun pit & forge	none	very high	soil sample, excavate and reconstruct
18 Cv 93b	Barney's Battery	Cannon in place-ment	War of 1812	June 25-26, 1814	unknown	probably gun pit	none	very high	shovel test pit, excavate and reconstruct
18 Cv 94	Cliff Hanger	shell midden upland hamlet	Prehistoric	--	50 x 7	shell lenses	rapid shore-line erosion	high	excavate along cliff

Table 1 (Continued)

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME	TYPE OF SITE	PERIOD OF OCCUPATION	DATE RANGE	DIMENSION	UNDISBURSED DEPOSITS	STRESSES	SIGNIFICANCE	FUTURE RESEARCH IDEAS
18 Cv 95	Almost Gone	shell midden upland hamlet	Prehistoric	---	100 x 15	shell lenses	rapid shoreline erosion	high	excavate along cliff
18 Cv 96	Storage Pit	shell midden upland hamlet	Little Round Bay	800-1350 AD	150 x 50	shell lenses, storage pit	rapid shoreline erosion	very high	excavate storage pit and along cliff, control surface, test pit.
18 Cv 97	Long Neck	shell midden upland hamlet	Prehistoric	---	apx. 60 x 60	shell lenses	rapid shoreline erosion	moderate	test pitting
18 Cv 98	Joan Kovan	shell midden upland hamlet	Selby Bay Sullivan Cove	700-800 AD 800-1660 AD	150 x 100	shell lenses, possible Indian house pattern	deep plowing	very high	excavation of shell ring, soil sampling, control surface.
18 Cv 99	Hackville Refuge	shell midden upland hamlet? tenant farmer house	Late Woodland Colonial Modern	800-1600 AD 1660-1700 1850-1950's	90 x 60	none	rapid shoreline erosion, deep plowing	moderate	control surface, test pits along cliff.
18 Cv 100	Barbery	shell midden upland camp	Prehistoric	---	200 x 75	shell lenses	gulley erosion, deep plowing, moderate slope wash	moderate	control surface, test pits in gulley
18 Cv 101	Chitron Neck	upland path and transient camp	Prehistoric	---	270 x 150	possible shell lenses	deep plowing moderate slope wash	low	control surface
18 Cv 102	Sprout Farm	upland extrac-tive camp, farmstead.	Late Woodland Early Colonial	800-1600 AD 1640-1860 AD	330 x 300	possible house foundation	deep plowing moderate slope wash	very high	control surface, soil sampling, test pits
18 Cv 103	Joyce Filler	shell midden upland camp	Late Woodland	800-1600 AD	90 x 60	possible shell lenses	gulley erosion, deep plow	moderate	control surface, test pits

Table 1 (Continued)

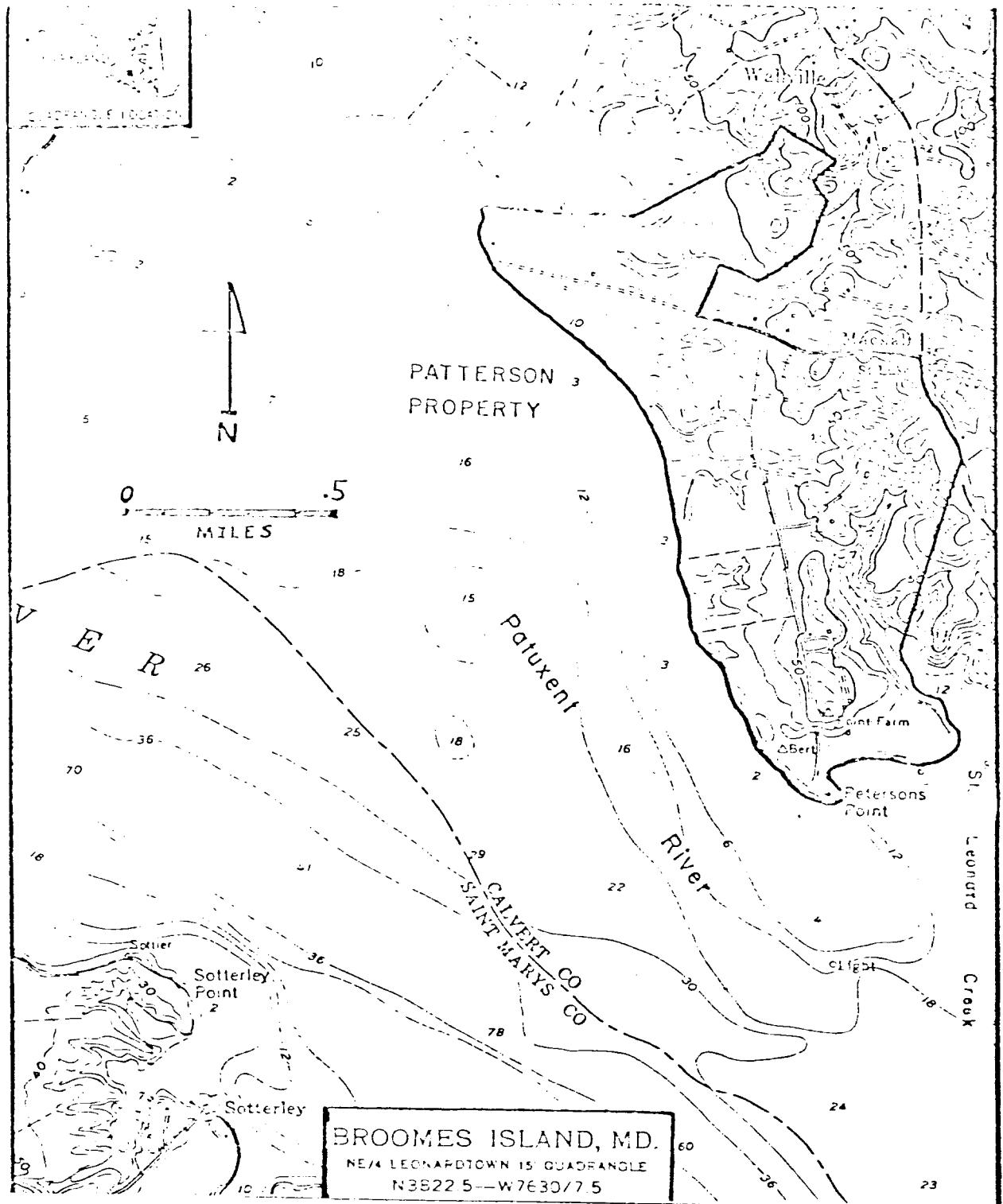


Figure 1: Topographic map showing the boundaries of the Patterson Archeological District.

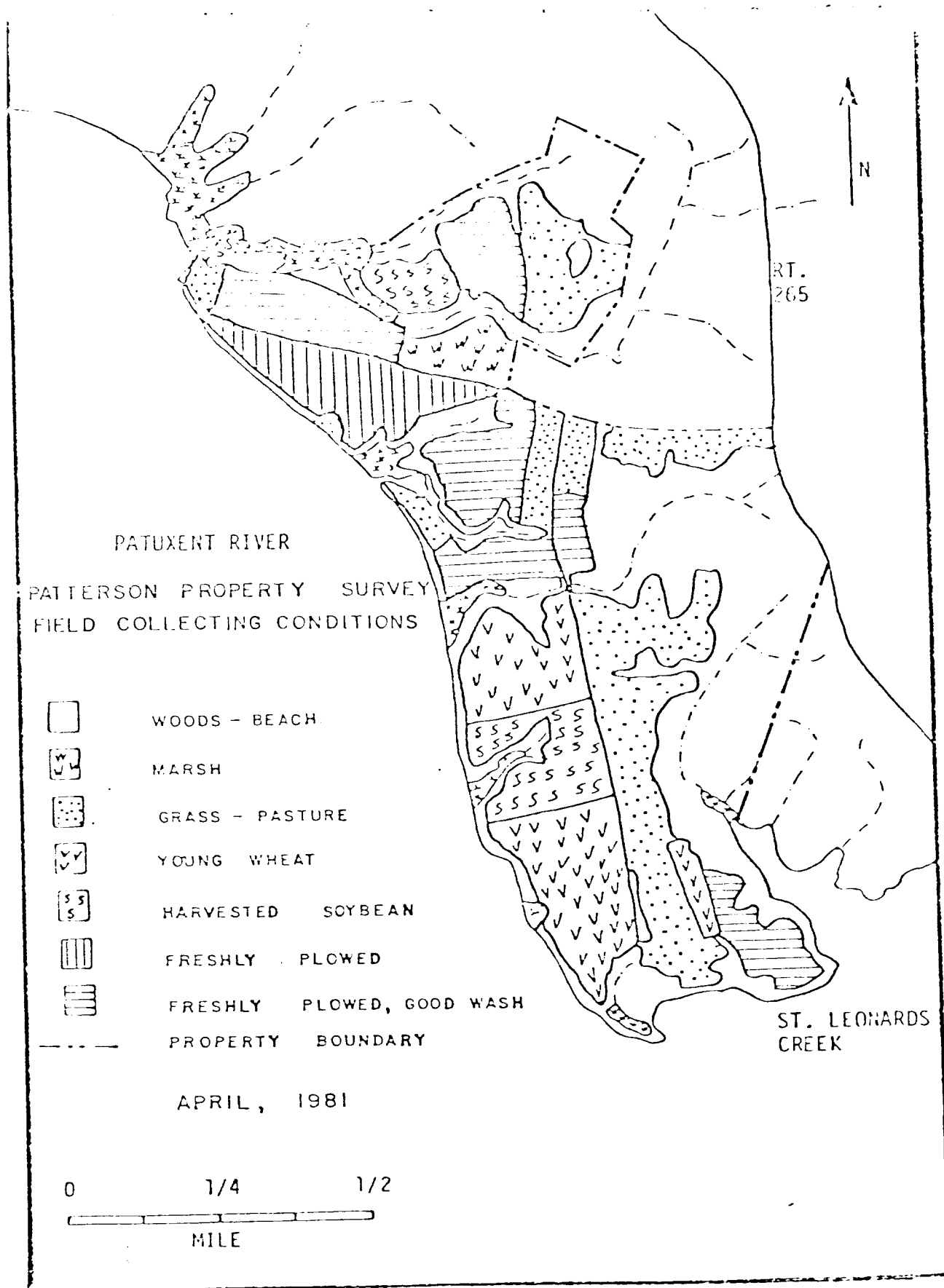


Figure 2: Field Collecting Conditions at Patterson Archeological District.

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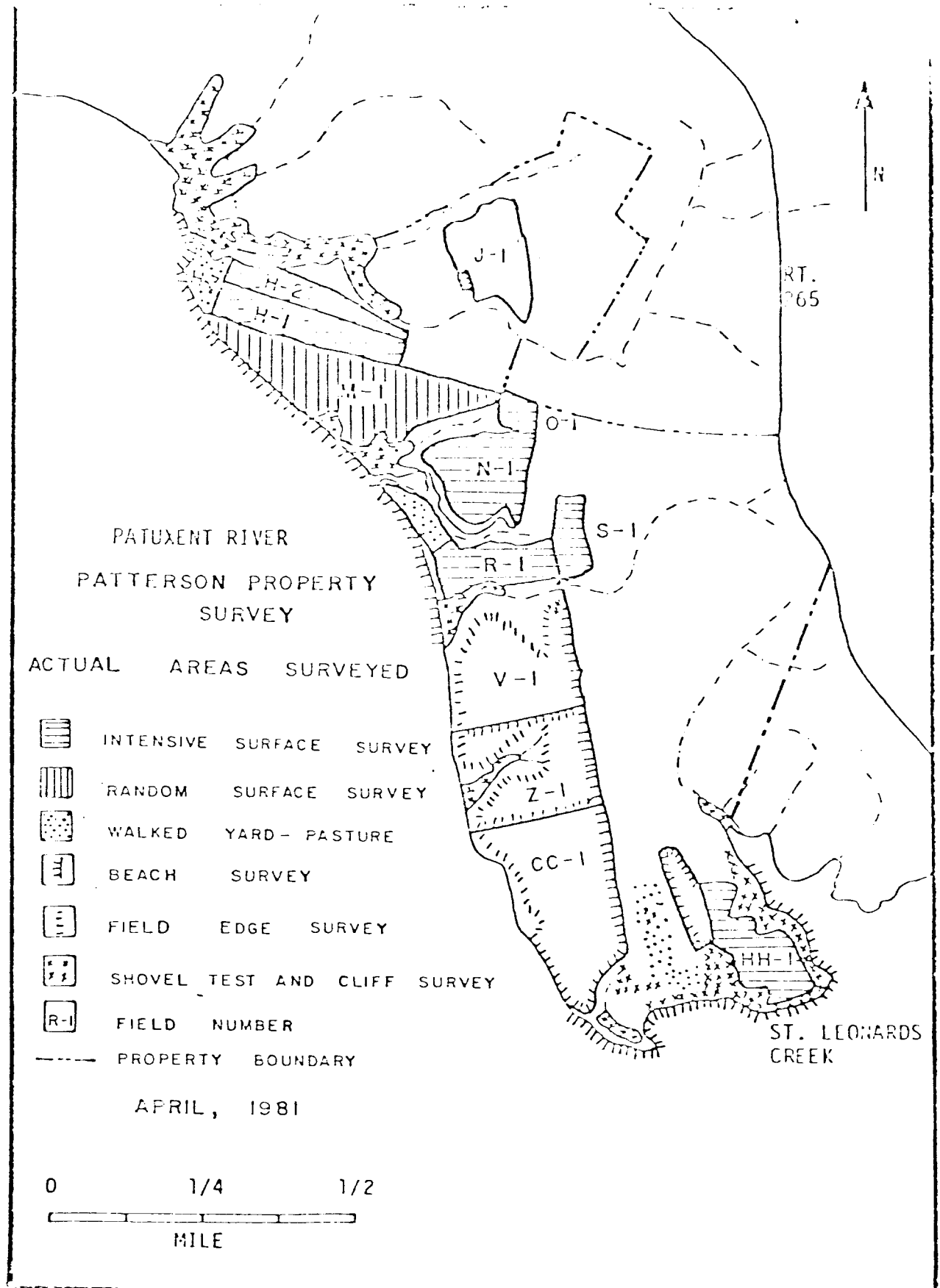


Figure 3: Actual Areas Surveyed at Patterson Archeological District.

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Patterson Archeological District

Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, and 14 removed.

Restricted archeological site location information.

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COMMUNICATIONS:

Admiral Cockburn to Vice-admiral A. Cochrane, 22nd August, 1814
Admiral Cockburn to Vice-admiral Cochrane, 27th August, 1814
Vice-admiral Cochrane to Wilson Croucer, Esq., 2nd Sept., 1814
Report of Battle of Bladensburg
Report of Burning of Washington
R.E. Kent to John M. Bixler, 15th September, 1980
Gertrude Sawyer to W.P. Dinsmoor White, 4th May, 1981
Gertrude Sawyer to W.P. Dinsmoor White, 20th June, 1981
C. Eugene Tovell to Gertrude Sawyer, 28th February, 1934

INTERVIEWS:

Mrs. Jefferson Patterson, owner of property
Mrs. Everard Bricoe, Calvert County Historical Society
Mr. J. Rodney Little, Director, Maryland Historical Trust
Mr. Wayne Clark, Archeology Administrator, MHT
Mr. Michael A. Smolek, Archeologist, St. Mary's City Commission
Mrs. Lana Brown, Amateur Archeologist, Point Farm Tenant
Mrs. Bramlett, Tenant, Asbury House
Calvert County Soil Conservation Service Staff, Prince Frederick
Ms. Louise Hayman, editor, S.W.A.P., Maryland Historical Trust
Mr. Mark R. Edwards, Vernacular Architecture, M.H.T.
Mr. Alan Musselman, Director, Maryland Agricultural Land
Preservation Foundation
Mr. Donald Shomette, U.S. Library of Congress
Dr. Ralph Eshelman, Director, Calvert Marine Museum
Dr. Jefferson Chapman, Department of Archeology, University
of Tennessee, Knoxville

MAPS:

Board of County Commissioners' Map, Calvert County, Md., 1980
Topographic Map of Calvert County, Maryland Department of Natural
Resources, 1949, revised 1980
Geology of Calvert County, Maryland Geological Survey, 1902
Aerial Photograph, April 24, 1934, copy in M.H.T.
U.S. Coast Guard Map, 1935
Archeological Sites Inventory Map, M.H.T. Archeology Lab

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MAPS:

Captain John Smith Map of 1608 (drawn 1606), copy on file in
U.S. Library of Congress
USGS Topographical Map, Broomes Island Quadrangle
Albert and Kearney Map of the Patuxent River, 1824
NOAA Nautical Charts, Solomons Island and the Patuxent River
Commodore Barney's sketch Map of St. Leonard's Engagement,
from Shomette, 1980
W.N. Briscoe Survey, Dr. George Peterson Property, 1926
R.W. Berry Survey, Patterson Property, 1933
Aerial Photograph, 1977
General Soils Map. USDA-SCS, Calvert County, Maryland
Soil Associations Map, Sheet 29, USDA-SCS, Calvert County, Md.
Augustus Hermann's Map, 1673

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Patterson Archeological District
Calvert County
Maryland

Verbal Boundary Description

The District is bounded on the west by approximately 8975 feet of river frontage which contain a variety of historic and prehistoric sites; on the south by St. Leonard's Creek with an equal abundance of archeological sites spread along the approximately 2850 feet of creek frontage; on the east by Mackall Road and a property line running South 30 degrees 27 minutes West, approximately 2425 feet between Mackall Road and Dunkers Cove, which contains the upland portion of the property and at least one identified 19th century historic site; and on the north by Kings Reach Road for approximately 2500 feet and an adjacent property line which extends the district to the unnamed tributary as shown on Figure 1. These District boundaries encompass both upland and lowland topographic portions of the Patuxent drainage, and thus incorporate a range of archeological and historical resources associated with these different micro-environments.

Period	Areas of Significance - Check and justify below					
prehistoric	X archeology: prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion		
X 1400-1499	X archeology: historic	conservation	law	science		
X 1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture		
X 1600-1699	architecture	education	military	social/		
X 1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian		
X 1800-1899	commerce	exploration/settlement	philosophy	theater		
X 1900-Present	communications	industry	politics government	transportation		
		invention		other (specify)		

Specific dates 7500 B.C. to present Builder Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criterion: D

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The 43 archeological sites in the Patterson Archeological District encompass a representative sample of the range of human occupation sites dating from 10,000 years ago to the present. Located at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek in the estuarine portions of the Patuxent River drainage, the 512 acre district contains 35 prehistoric sites which are characteristic of the type of sites associated with both the upland and lowland micro-environments of the middle Chesapeake Bay region (Figure 13). The property contains a range of historic sites including ten 17th century sites, two War of 1812 gun emplacements associated with the Battle of St. Leonard's Creek, and 18th, 19th, and 20th century house sites which provide archeological continuity to the present. The ten 17th century sites represent the highest known density of such sites reported outside of St. Mary's City, and these include the house sites of Richard Smith, the first Attorney General of Maryland and his son, Richard Smith, Jr., the first Surveyor General of Maryland.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The Indian sites range in function from small, temporary campsites to extensive shell and marine fish gathering stations to the possible location of the historic village site of Quomacac, first recorded by Captain John Smith in 1608. This range of prehistoric sites, many with in situ storage pits or shell lenses (Table 1), offers an excellent resource base to study the evolution and devolution of Indian society for seven of the eight time periods identified by archeologists (Early Archaic - contact periods: 7500 B.C. - 1680 A.D.).

The extensive shell midden sites located on the property have an excellent potential for elucidating information on the maritime subsistence emphasis of the Indians since at least the Early Woodland period and may shed much light on the little known interior exploitative patterns of the Indians throughout prehistory. The recovery of sherds of Potomac Creek pottery from the early 17th century period Anglo-American house sites indicate that post contact interaction patterns may emerge from further studies of these sites (18 CV 83 and 18 CV 84).

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheets #28 through #32

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 512.67Quadrangle name Broome's Island, MDQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	8	3	6	8	2	1	0	4	2	4	9	7	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

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Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	8	3	6	8	8	4	0	4	2	4	9	8	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	8	3	6	8	9	0	0	4	2	5	1	4	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

1	8	3	6	8	8	4	0	4	2	4	9	8	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet #33

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. P. Dinsmoor White and Wayne E. Clarkorganization Maryland Historical Trustdate December 1, 1981street & number 21 State Circletelephone (301) 269-2438city or town Annapolisstate Maryland 21401

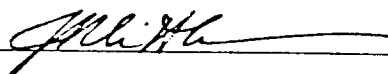
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERdate March 5, 1982

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum St. Leonard, Maryland

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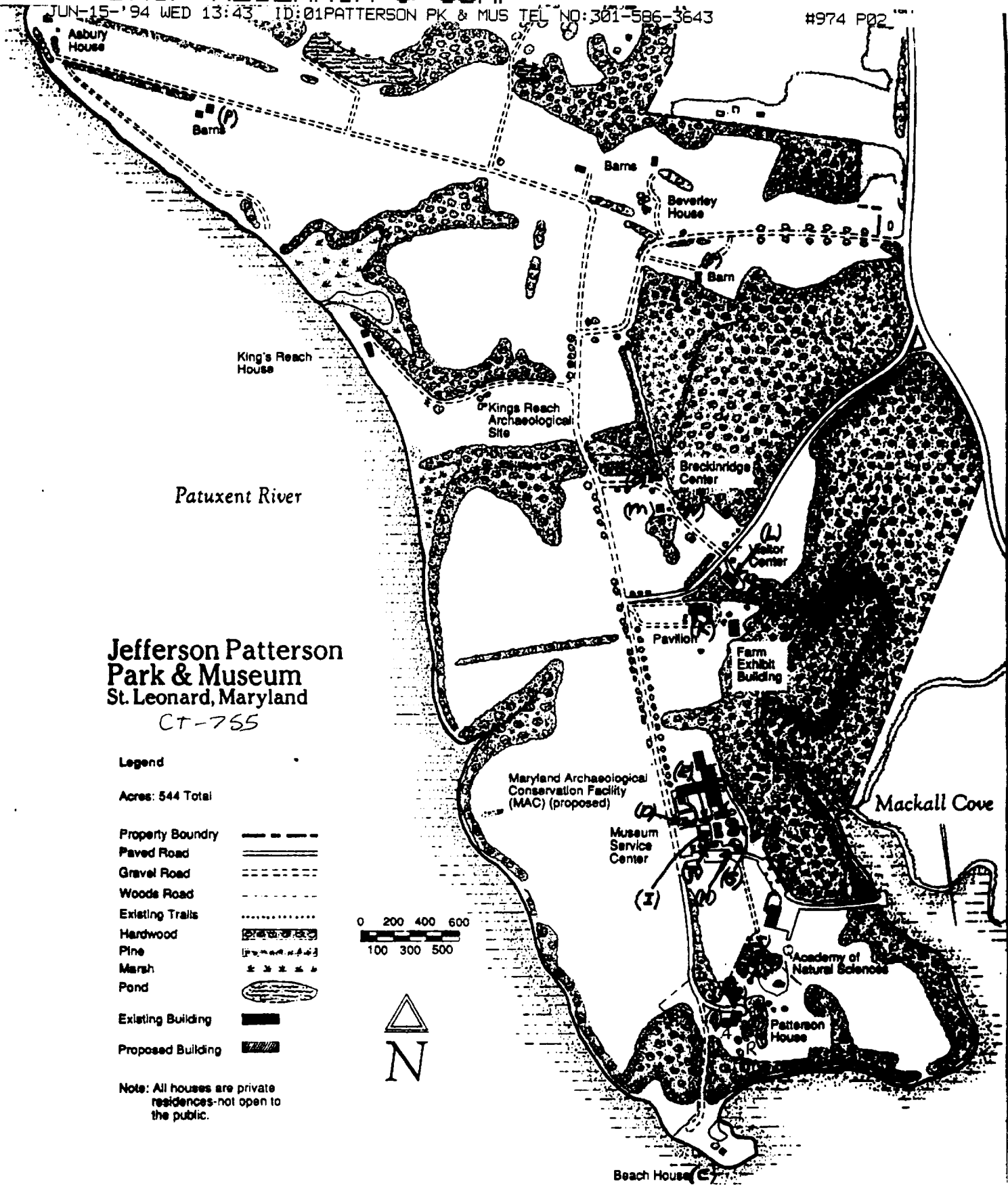
Legend

Acres: 544 Total

Property Boundary	---
Paved Road	==
Gravel Road	- - - -
Woods Road
Existing Trails
Hardwood	[Stippled Pattern]
Pine	[Cross-hatched Pattern]
Marsh	[Wavy Line Pattern]
Pond	[Oval Shape]
Existing Building	[Solid Black]
Proposed Building	[Hatched Pattern]

Note: All houses are private residences-not open to the public.

0 200 400 600
100 300 500



St. Leonard Creek

